THE STAR FOR THE SUMMER. THE DAILY STAR will be mailed to persons who may be absent from the city during the summer at the rate of fifty cents per month.

SENATOR ALCORN'S opinions of Governor Ames do not seem to have improved.

THE Harrington safe burglars are in a fair way to be given another change for receiving justice.

THE corn crop of the United States for the present year is now estimated at 900,000,000 bushels.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean, now that it has learned that Jeff Davis is an inflationist regrets that itopposed his speaking in Illinois.

HELMBOLD, of Buchu fame, has institu ed h s suit against the asylum authorities, and will get all the advertising that can be wrung out of it.

THE Boston Post mentions, in connection with the desire to pull down the walls of the Chicago Custom-house, the not fail to read the home papers. fact that three bestles of the best whisky are sealed up in the corner-stone.

Russia-has appropriated \$3,000,000 for a thorough investigation of spiritualism. There are a good many people in this country who would undertake to thoroughly explain it for half that sum.

THE COMPTE DE PARIS, in his history of the American civil war, places Sherman at the head of American Generals. But notwithstanding this admiration for Gen. Sherman, the Orleanist Prince differs with the Sherman memoirs on nearly all important matters.

THE Government is to-day indulging in some experiments with safety valves, at the Washington Navy-yard. If it shall succeed in finding out anything that will serve to lessen the number of boiler explosions, the time and money will have been well expended.

TURKEY has still more trouble on her hands. Advices from the East report all Montenegro in arms and a more determined revolt than that of the Herzegovinlans in progress. Turkish villages are being burned and Turks murdered on every hand. The war in that quarter is evidently not so near an end as it seemed a few days ago.

FROM France we pave the rumor that the Orleanists are about to renounce all claims to the throne, and declare their atherence to the Republic. If there is any truth in this, it means that they recognize a great gain of strength by the Bonapartists, and see that all the factions opposed to them must unite in order to keep them from regaining

THE Cincinnati Coffin Company got more advertising out of the Industrial Parade than any other concern that took part in it. If there is an undertaker in any part of the West that has not heard of this Company his ignorance is lamentaffair injuring their business. People who come to the city to buy goods want trical opinions of the me have them for sale.

THE Treasury Department is puzzled over the distinction between hair and wool. The wool manufacturers complain that a certain class of goods is be ing imported at a low rate of duty which should pay a much higher duty. They say these contain wool, whereas they a e imported as containing only hair an I vegetable fiber. The Treasury Department is at a loss what to do in the matter. They have employed experts to examine the goods, and they have failed to decide the question; the fact being that sheep produce both hair and wool, and that it is impossible to distinguish between the hair of sheep and the hair of certain other animals.

Ir is the opinion of people bereabouts that Californians have worked them, seives into an uncalled for furore over Raiston. Admitting that there was nothing irregular in his transactions, which is a stretch of the imagination, and still there is little to justify the making of such an ado. He was, at best, an adventurer who was willing to risk his own money, and all he held in trust for others, in wild speculative schemes that promised magnificent returns. Such a noise about the memory of that kind of a man is not calculated to inculeate a respect for legitimate business or to show the vices of a life of speculation and adventure in their true light.

THE crisis in the Spanish Cabinet was met on Saturday by the formation of a new Ministry under General Jovellar. The Cortes will now be convened on the day King Altonso comes of age, November 28, and will be composed of members chosen by the people under a system of universal suffrage. Senor Canovas del Castillo, through whose influence this concession is made, hopes by such a method of administration to conciliate the Republicans and Monarchists, and at the same time give the Spanish people a Government perhaps better suited to their present condition and requiremente than is such a Republic as will receive their support.

Boston is in trouble again. San Fraucisco, with that spirit of enterprise toral charge of the First Presbyterian which characterizes all Western cities, has developed a Jease Pomeroy of her own, who at this early stage of his career is equal to the test of torturing a small

child by the hour and winding up the performance by cutting off its ears. The Boston Globe man, however, is taking comfort in the thought that the San Francisco boy is "lacking in the full under jaw, generally supposed to indicate a blood-thirsty disposition." This is undoubtedly a relief to the Boston people. Another matter of congratulation will be the infinite superiority of Pomeroy's cheek as well as his jaw. No San Francisco boy could be found with the assurance exhibited by Jesse in his confessions, denials, statements and allegations of insanity.

allegations of insanity.

Our tourists abroad seem not to have read the home papers with sufficient care to know that during their absence the Treasury Department has put in lorce a new set of rules for the prevention of smuggling. Things are not managed at the Custom-houses as they were formerly, and a number of persons—old travelers, who thought they knew the ropes—were surprised in Baltimore on Saturday to find themselves under arrest for smuggling. There are probably many other surprises of the same kind in store for persons abroad, and within the next sixty days we shall have a number. It is settled in store for persons abroad, and within the next sixty days we shall have a number. Our former columns, no domes, no archives, no steepies—nothing in store for persons abroad, and within the next sixty days we shall have a number of announcements of this kind. American travelers in Europe should

Court Cullings.

A STRANGE SUIT. Longworth Armstrong has filed a petition in the Probate Court, asking that the administratrix of John H. Platt be cited to show cause why she does not pay over to him \$132,000, which she collected from the Government, and which of right belongs to the heirs of the widow of John H. Piatt. In 1822 John H. Piatt died, leaving a widow and no cuidren. Subsequently the widow married Major Gwynne, and after a few years died without issue. Her sister married Gen.

John Armstrong.

Many years ago the sisters of John H.
Piatt applied to Congress to pay them a
a large amount of money, which they
alleged was due him from the Governof Fiatt. The money was distributed among the herrs. And now comes Longworth ey Armstrong and says that all the personate state of the said Platt vested in his widow, went from her to her sister, Mrs. Armstrong, and from the latter to her legal heirs. In consequence he has field the above petition. William Disney. Esq., appears for Mr. Armstrong. The case will be tried in a few displaced by the plaint of the suit against G. W. Barger in the Superior Contained several months of the plaintiff, the amount of the plaintiff th

ago by the plaintiff, the owner of a num-ber of lots abutting the Garden of Eden ber of lots abutting the Garden of Eden on the south. He claimed that the defendant was excavating and removing the earth from his lot, and was about to build a portion of the retaining wall upon his property. The injunction was dis-

The Pioneer Fair—Some Very Interesting Relice-A Letter Well Worth Reading. Correspondence of the Star.

GREE-FIERD, O., Sept. 11. The Pioneer fair, according to developments, was held here last week. The first day was taken up in entering relics for exhibition. We had a very interesting interview with General Rufus Putnam, the organizer of the fair, who gave us a very interesting description of his famous war borse, "Wilshire." The horse was purchased of a grand-son of the renowned Indian chiftain Osceola, and was then, according to the Indian's version, five grasses old; he shie. It is nonsense to talk about this is now forty-three years old. The horse is scarred all over. He was captured in the everglades of Florida.

There is a lasso mark on his right fore leg to know about the articles furnished and that he received when he was captured, a sear the price, but do not care a cent regard-on his left forc leg, and one on his jaw-was re-

on his left fore leg, and one on his jaw was received in a skirmish with the Indians during the Florida war. He served through the whole of the Florida and Mexican wars. At Monieruy he was shot through the neck about two maches behind the ears, and his right ear clipped off by a sword. At the siege of the City of Mexica, during a charge of the Mexican cavairy, he was hearelly impaled by a bayonet, the weapon untering at his right side and protruding through his left.

We saw those marks, and can hear test mony to the fact that he still bears them. Notwithstanding the adventures and hair-breadth escapes he has passed through, the aged equine still cats with unabated avidity.

Among the relics on exhibition we noticed a churn that was made in 1890. According to a catentarion posted on the churn there have, up to daire, (the churn is still used) 50,000,000 gallons of buttermilk passed through it, and at 16 cents per gallon would aggregate \$10,000. The butter at 12 c nits per pound would be \$18,000. We also noticed a ceed made on the 18th of May, 1951, by one Richard Mason, conveying 25 ner s of and near the city of Philadelphia to Conrade Starm, in consideration of fortytwo pounds, three shillings and nine pence; a razar hone, three hundred years old, that hai pa-sed through the hands of 89 grandfathers; a cap-hox and belt worn in the Revolutionary war. How is this thus? It was always our opinion that they used flint-locks in that war.

The procession on the second day formed-on

The procession on the second day formed-The procession on the second day formed on Church street, and marched promptly at 11:39 o'clock. Heading the procession was a carnage drawn by four horses, driven by Mr. G. Beatty, containing the "G. these of Liberty," personated by Mas Inje Edmiston and "Uncle Sam," busily engaged with a jack kulfe and a pine stack, was admirably personated by Mr. J. Hyer. Dilowing the carriage came eighteen most end figures, Following these came a carriage drawn by four white horses, driven by Mr. William Dunlap in the uniform of a United States soldier. Seated in the carriage by Mr. William Duniap in the unitoria or a United States soldier. Seated in the carriage with him were Mr. C. Fay Baldwin, as Louis the Fourth of France; Miss Carrie Morray, personating Marie Antoinette, attended by Master Frank Smart, as page to her Excellency. Following this came the Queen's Royal Guard, and a company of Paint township

To cap the climax, there came following at To cap the climax, there came following at about a half square distant, a burlesque on the parazie. First came a hideous mask bearing a flag, following came a wagon containing a base drum, three violins and a cornet, the players all grote-quely masked. Following this came a log of wood tied to a cart, to represent a cannon. This was driven by a regular South Carolina "gemmen ob color," Then came a general turpout of maskers, armed with swords and guas ten feet in length. Foremost among them were "Boston Charley" and "Prince Bismarck," riding along together vary am cably.

Puring the day a great many more relies had arrived, among which was the tooth of a mastotion exhumsed a few miles below this place, a notter platter 120 years old, a sword used in the French Hevelution of 17%, a horn smoon aged 130, a sword presented to Capt Jas. Collier at the battle of Long lainnd 93 years old, a pocket knift aged 150, a Musear sword captured at the battle of Trentos, and on Indian war clab taken at Upper Sandusky.—This club when picked up was covered with eletted blood and gray hairs. A number of other relies too numerous to meation were on exhinition.

Everybody that was at the fair seemed to snloy themselves, and were greatly piensed with the proceedings.

The Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

The Paince Rotel in San Francisco,
The name of the new hotel is the
Palace. It was projected by Mr. Raiston, of the Bank of California. He
owned much of the land on which the
hotel stands, and he and Mr. Sharon, it
is understood, own much of the land
near it. These gentlemen joined purses
for the inverse of huiting the finest near it. These gentlemen joined purses for the purpose of building the finest light in the world. An architect visited all the principal cities of Europe for the purpose of examining hotel architecture, noting inrovements and noveitles and gathering ideas. All the leading notel men in the United States were also conferred with and their suggestions obtained. When it was decided what was wanted the architect went to work on wanted the architect went to work on his plans. The hotel is now nearly fin-

appearance of the noter when it is search that there are no large columns, no domes, no arcues, no steeples—nothing but bay windows. Every room fronting on the street has one, and the appear-ance from the outside is very novel. At ance from the outside is very novel. At first it seems finical and trifling, giving the appearance of a monstrous building covered with pigeon-houses. There are in all about 400 bay windows, so that, in the language of advertisements, "no iamily should be without one." The interior arrangements of the hotel are admirable. The entrance is on New Montgomery street through a porte cochere extending to a court similar to that of the Grand Ho.ei in Paris. This court is 144 by 84 feet, and reacaes to the top of the building, being covered with glass. In this court with be walks, fountains, statuary and tropical plants. The court statuary and tropical plants. The court officer from that of the Grand Hotel in Paris in this respect. On every floor a versada twelve feet wide extends entirely around the court, forming a promenade above the garden, which is to be illuminated in the evening. From the garden level to the second floor is the grand staircase, which is ornamented with statuary and flower vases. Vases of growing flowers and plants are also to

gues:s that is less toan sixteen feet square, and more toan half of them are wenty feet square. Every room has a closet, a fireplace, a marke mantel six feet long, a French-plate mirror and standard gaslights. Every room is also provided with a fresh air register communicating with the street, and a flue leading to the root. Persect ventilation is therefore secured. Each bath room has affue leading to a hot-air chamber on the roof, thus securing a draft which carries off impure gases. There are 2.042 ventilating tubes opening outward on the root of the hoter. Four talags were sought by the builders—space, light, air

sought by the builders—space, light, air and ventilation.

The principal dining-room of the Palace is 150 by 55 feet—not in good proportion, owing, probably, to the height of the room. This dining-room is larger than any private residence in New York, with half a dozen exceptions. It is with haif a dozen exceptions. It is even larger than six city lots in New York, and counting the breakfast room and the private dining-rooms, they are equal to thirteen city lots in that city.

A nevel feature in American hotels has been adopted in the Palace in the

matter of attentiance. A sub-office is provided on each of the seven floors. In each office is an annunciator, and each flor has its special servants, so that a bell can be answered almost instantly. Each floor has also a letter-box, which empties into a tube leading to a box in the main office. There is also a pneumatic dispatch tube by which messages and parcels can be instantaneously sent to any point on the different floors. The Palace is in all essential partieu-

lars fire-proof. All the partitions and walls are built of brick or stone, laid waits are built or block or stone, laid in cement and banded together with iron. The hotel itself is of brick and iron, the brick portions being plastered in the color of sandstone, and the iron painted in the same shade. As an additional protection against fire a spacious stairway has been built from the escape stairway has been built from the roof to the ground, composed of iron inclosed in brick, having openings on each floor. In every room and passageway in the hotel is a thermostatic built, by which any extra degree of heat existing in any locality will be aunounced at the general office upon a dial showing the general condition thus making a complete xact locality, thus making a complete

exact locality, thus making a complete fire-alarm guard.

There are Seventy-nine stations in the here! to be visited every hour, day and aight, by watchmen, at each of which is a button which communicates by electricity with the general office, where an indicator is provided under lock. The watchmen are required to touch each of these buttons in their rounds and if they these buttons in their rounds, and if they fail to do so at the proper times the indicator shows it. Within the walls of dicator shows it. Within the walls of the building are four ten-inch artesian wells, with a tested canacity of 28,000 galions per hour. These wells commu-nicate with a reservoir under the court, 107 by 64 feet and 20 teet deep, holding 430.00 willons. There are also engines.

107 by 64 feet and 20 feet deep, holding (30,00 gallons. There are also engines, steam pumps and a supply of 14,570 feet of hose, which would seem to be in themselves a sufficient protection against fire.

The Palace has five elevators which are the best I have seen. They are worked by hydraulic power and make better speed, are more safe, make less noise and less motion than any in the country. As if the five elevators are not enough to convey people up and down, the builders have erected seven stairways reaching from the root to the garways reaching from the roof to the gar-den floor.

"Watch" is from a Saxon word signifying "to wake." At first the watch was a large as a saucer; it had weights, and was cuiled the "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in a record of 1542, which mentions that Edward VI had "onne larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron-guilt, with two plumettes of lead." The first great improvement, the substitution of the spring for weights, was 1550. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel Early watches had only one hand and required winding twice a day.

The dials were of silver or brass; the cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and Iront, and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost in the equivalent of \$1,500 in our currency, and after one was ordered if took a year . The Pocket Clock.

to make it. There is a watch in a Swiss museum only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inserted in the top of a pencil case. Its little dial indicates not only hours, minutes and seconds, but also days of the month. It is a relic of the old times, when watches were inserted in saddles, snuff boxes, shirt studs, breastpins, bracelets and finger rings. Many were fantastic—oval, octangular, Many were fantastic-oval, octangular, cruciform or in the shape of pears, melous, tulips or coffins.

Saratoga is still crowded, considering the lateness of the season. Last week the crush was not so immense, but it was still such as to make the hotel propriestill such as to make the hotel proprie-tors supremely happy. A few days ago, for instance, not a good room was to be had at Congress Hall for love or money, and the Grand Union contained no less than 1,245 people. It is safe to say that in the whole history of Saratoga no such profitable season has been known.

Agassig's Early Years.

Emile Bianchard, the celebrated French scientist and writer, has just published a very interesting paper in the Revue des Deux Mondes on the part of Agassiz's life with which the public of Agassiz's life with which the public of this country is least conversant—his early days in Europe. A short review of Mr. Bianchard's paper can not fail to prove entertaining to the American admirers of the great zoologist.

Louis Agassiz was born on the 28th of May, 1807, at the Village of Motier, Switzerland, on the northwestern shore of Lake Morat, not far from the battle-field where Charles the Bold met with his celebrated defeat. Agassiz's father

his celebrated defeat. Agassiz's father was pastor of the Village of Motier, and

his grandfather and great-grandfather had been clergymen also. At an age when other children were only beginning to go to school, young Agass: z was attending the Brienne Gymnasium. His favorite amusement, both going and returning from school, was, at this time, the collection of insects. A little later, after his father had removed from Motier to the small city of Orbe, we find him take also to plants, and constructing a herbarium. When he reached that stage in his studies at which it was customary to enter on the which it was customary to enter on the classics, he was sent to the Academy of Lausaune to get initiated into them. This, it would seem, was the least congenial portion of his student life; for no sooner were the doors of the Lausaune dressing it they can get the value in stamps by presenting it at the postomer. tigation.
Compelled choose a profession, he

began study of medicine. The first two years of his medical course he spent at Zurich and the following years in Germany. We find him in 1826 at Heidelberg, where Tiedemann was then Professor of Comparative Anatomy, Bischoff, of Botany, and Leukart, Zoology. A year later he went to the University of Munich, where Oken and Dollings, and other eminent naturalists, were resid-ing. Oaen foresaw that Agassiz was predestined to celebrity, and said one day, speaking of the young Swiss: "I have had many scholars, but only one has understood me," adding very characteristically, "and yet I am not sure that even he has understood me well."

The period of Agassiz's stay at Munich was an important one in the nistory of science. Investigators had just begun o study the conditions of embryonic life. The new study proved exceedingly atractive to Agassiz. The completion of an important work on the subject de-manded a knowledge of certain animals, There was no one to undertake the task but Agassiz. He set to work, and while engaged upon it conceived the idea of the gigantic undertaking which was des-tined to prove a monument to his genius. tined to prove a monument to his gentus. But all this time Agassiz did not neglect other studies. He was an assidous listener for many years to the philosophical lectures of Schilling; believing the study of metaphysics part of the preparation necessary to it for the study of the phenomena of Nature, and to investigate as far as possible the origin of life.

1917 to 1890 two philosophers, J.

life. From 1817 to 1820, two philosophers, J. B. de Spix and P. Martins, had made prolonged explorations in the interior of Brazil. The flora and fauna of South A mother and father are trying to America were at this time but very interperfectly known, and the collections of plants and animals made by Spix and Martins contained a number of species which had never as yet been seen in the first place he is too mideous and stupid."

A mother and father are trying to Nebolasville Ac. ... 2009.M. 1:20A.M. 6:2 Falmouth Ac. ... 4:20P.M. 6:2 Falmouth Ac. ... 4 interest to naturalists. The two undertook the publication of an iliustrated work, in which they intended to acquaint the reading world with a minute knowledge of the newly-discovered fishes. Spix died, leaving the zoological part of the work incomplete. Martins, looking about him for a com petent co-laborer, hit upon Agassiz. The young naturalist did not recall from the task. His execution of it was equal

to his promise.
Agassiz now went to Vienna to study the ushes of the Danube and its tributa ries. The conservators of the museum received him with great courtesy and consideration. The living species of fishes Agassiz always observed with great delight, but his ambition was to throw light on the history of the extinct

species.

In 1831 be went to Paris, where Cuvier, the founder of a new science, received him with the greatest kindness, placing everything in his possession which might neln to advance the ambitious strange in his studies at his disposal. Alexan-der Von Humboldt, at the same time in France, recognized Agassiz as his

peer. It was soon after this that Agassiz, lt was soon litter this that Agassiz, feeling the necessity of a permainent income, procured the position of Professor of Natural History in the Gymnasium of Neufolatel, where he remained a number of years, and where some of his most important work was accomplished.

Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counselor of the wise, bringing all they dread to the one, and all they desired to the other; but, like Cassandra, it warns us with a voice that even the sagest discredit too long, and the silliest believe too late. Wisdom walks before it conventionity with it dom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend will have little to lear from his enemies, but he that has made it his enemy will have little to hope from his riends.—Colton.

Bye for Pasture.

Bys for Pasture.

The past winter and spring clearly demonstrated the great value of rye for winter and spring pasture. The unusual scarcity of grain and hay for stock consequent upon drought and grasshoppers proved beyond question the profit in a field of fall-sown rye. It served not only for fall, winter and spring pasture, but where stock had not been allowed to run upon the field during the wet weather, good crops of grain were harvested. The rye pasture is especially good for young stock of all kinds, and where farmers do not feel able to put in a large area for their entire stock, a small patch for the weanlings will richly pay. Prepare the ground well and sow early.—Kansas Farmer.

Prosperity has its "sweet uses" as

Hugo was about the only Victor that the American team met abroad.

Bergh says a woman who will keep anary in a cage is not fit to be a mother, Girls do not like to spoil a pretty arm y vaccination and yet they offer nothing

Civilization is at last established in the F Ji Islands. The lawyers have hung out their shingles there.

The grand was maneuvers of the French army are to begin September 21, unless Prussia should veto them.

The Barrons, proprietors of the Twit preaching at their house.

English ivy growing on a wall does not promote dampness, as has been so long supposed; on the contrary, it is said to preduce the opposite effect.

"Postpone nothing you can do now," is an old motto for the guidance of youth' and many think it is a good one, so far as taking a drink is concerned. There are several roads to the divorce

courts, but there is none more traveled than the one via the inshionable dress and bonnet-making establishments. The coming boot is called the Pompeitan. It is or black velvet and very nigh;

the legging in front all Venetian cut-work, embroidered with a tiny silver cord. A correspondent desires to know if

glycerine is good for sore throats. Pre-pared with nitric acid, and touched with a match, it would prove an effectual In the days of James the First, the garters were broad, with gold fringes and point-lace ends, and these are now

lashionable we see-or rather we are Josh Billings remarks, "The only way to git turu this world and escape cen-sure and abuse is to take sum back road. You kant travel the main turnpike and

The eldest son of Marshal Mozahon has just left St. Cyr, and will enter the intentry, that modest m of the service which is good nothing but to win

A niece of President Van Buren, seventy-nine years of age, is a public char-acter, like her uncle. She is an inmate of the Hudson County (N. J.) Almsnouse.

When the father of a family comes home late now-a-days he is no longer asked to say "truly rural," he is invited to converse on the subject of the Herzegovinian rebellion. The proof-reader will never conde-

scend to note the difference between the words affact and elect. When told of his errors he never effects a change for the better, only affects it. Rough on the New Haven Union. It

published on Wednesday a thrilling acturned out afterwards, had been postponed for want of a breeze. A summer hotel in New Jersey has been broken up by mosquitoes.—Boston Post. They beat the proprietors at put-ting in their bills, we suppose.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Aleck Stephens, they say, is growing young again. He indignantly denies, however, the rumor that he has engaged to add spice to the Centennial by run-ning a loot-race with Parson Browniow.

scorer. A mother and father are trying to

It is worth while to remember the pro-

found saying of Herder in answer to the vuigar aphorism, "No man is a hero to his valet de chambre;" viz.: "This is not oecause the hero is not a hero, but because the valet is a valet." Just before marrying an old man for

Just belore marrying an old man for, his money, a Louisvinie girl called her father aside, and throwing herself upon his neck, exclaimed, amid smiles and tears, 'O, father! Your poor, miserable daughter will have a new bonnet every week."

A New York "blood" at a country hotel in New Hampsaire, desiring the milk passed to him, said: "Waiter, send your cow this way," at which a spright-ip Boston lady remarked: "Waiter, take the cow down to where the call is bleating."

The celebrated boiling spring of Pagosa, at De Norte, Rio Grande county, Colorado, is an immense cauluron of water sixty by eighty feet. The water is remarkably clear, and of unknown depth. It is probably the largest spring in the world.

A young fellow, writing to his gove ernor for money, said he was now really penitent for his folles, he had suffered so much. "I have drunk the cup of bitterness to the very dregs?' said he. It was perfectly true; he had just finished a tankard of bitters.

There were only two drawbacks to the enjoyment of the Goethe celebration at Gimore's Garden. One was that "the bust of Goethe" was not to be seen, and the other that the speaker could not be heard. Otherwise the adair was a great success.—N. Y. Mail.

The Mrs. Cleveland who took a conspicuous part in the Eddy materialization of the course of the cou

tron performances at Spirit Vale, Ver-mont, has second from the party, in consequence of a quarrel. She declares that the exhibition was trickery, and that the profit was enormous.

A little boy accosted a gentleman on the street, the other day, with: "Mister, can you fix things?" "Well, I don't know; I can fix some things. What is it?" "Can you fix my collar? There's a pin sticking into me, and our folks are so busy about the Centennial, they can't

An ingenious Englishman has invent An ingenious Engineman has invent-ed a pupit which promises to be popu-lar with congregations. Attached to it is a clock, which at the end of the half hour gives an alarm, and if the preacher doesn't end within three minutes there-after, down comes the pulpit with its occupant. occupant.

The last new Parisian note paper is very wonderful. It is a single page of what we call letter paper, viz: twice the size of the paper usually used for writing notes, and the border is exactly like a pocket-handkerchief, having a broad band of color, and small dots and devices beyond; the envelopes match, and the sheet is foided in a peculiar manner difficult to describe, but evidently intended to recall the turn down collars.

SAILROAD TIME-TABLE. ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTER

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes first LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE, Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 minutes slow-Louisville Ex daily 5:55A.M. 5:30P.M. Louisville (ex Sun). 3:30P.M. 42:45P.M. Louisville (daily)... 7:30P.M. 5:39A.M.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.
Depot. Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fiss Depot, Feartain Fish. Time, 7 mini Park by Cr. Sin. M. Si36a.M. 2:30r.M. 6:35a.M. 2:30r.M. 6:35a.M. Park by Ex daily 11:40r.M. 7:10r.M. 7:10r.M. Chillicothe Ac. 8:30r.M. 9:30a.M. Hillisboro Ac. 8:30r.M. 6:35a.M. Loveland Ac. 11:45a.M. 6:35a.M. Loveland Ac. 6:40r.M. 7:55a.M. Loveland Ac. 6:30r.M. 5:35r.M. Loveland Ac. 6:30r.M. 5:35r.M. BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast,

Saltimore (ex 5un). 8:35 A.M. 5:35 A.M. Saltimore, dally ... 8:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. Saltimore Ex dally .11:10 P.M. 6:90 P.M. BALTIMORBAND OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS. Depot, Kligour and Front. Time. 7 minutes fast Baltimore Ex daily., 7:15 a.m. 5:15 a.m. Baltimore Ex...... 7:05 p.m. 6:50 p.m.

Depot, Mill and Front. Time, 12 minutes slow,

OINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.
Depot-Fifth and Hoadly. Time-7 migutes far Depot—Fifth and Hoadly. Time—7 mixutes fast.
Dayton Ex. daily 9:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 12:55A.M.
Dayton Ex. daily 9:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 12:55A.M.
Toledo Ex. 7:10A.M. 10:25P.M. 4:50P.M.
Toledo Ex. daily 9:50P.M. 5:50A.M. 12:50P.M. 6:55A.M.
Toledo Ex. daily 9:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 12:55P.M.
Toledo Ac. 2:30P.M. 3:55P.M. 11:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:55P.M. 8:25P.M. 12:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:55P.M. 6:15P.M. 6:35P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:55P.M. 10:55A.M. 8:35P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 2:30P.M. 10:55P.M. 10:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 2:30P.M. 10:55P.M. 10:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 2:30P.M. 12:35P.M. 10:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 2:30P.M. 12:35P.M. 10:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 2:30P.M. 12:35P.M. 10:55P.M.
Indianapolis Ac. 1:35P.M. 10:55P.M. 10:55P. GINCINNATI. HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS. Depot, Fifth and Hondly. Time. 7 minutes fast.

Depot, Fifth and Hossity. Time. 7 minutes used inclanapolis Ac. 1.750A.M. 10:25p.M. 12:55p.M. 12:55p.M. 12:55p.M. 12:55p.M. 12:55p.M. 12:55p.M. 12:51p.M. 12

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA. Depot, Fifth and Headly. Time,7 minutes Grand Rapids Ac.... 7:30A.M. 7:35P.M. 9:35P. Grand Rapids ex Sat. 7:00P.M. 8:58A.M. 10:00A. DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Boston Ex. 7.304.M. 5:307.M. 4:507.

Cleveland Ex. 10:354.M. 9:308.M. 9:358.

New York Ex daily 9:407.M. 6:154.M. 7:304.

Springfield Ac. 8:554.M. 3:507.M. 11:404.

Springfield Ac. 8:557.M. 9:994.M. 7:357.

Dayton Ac. 5:307.M. 7:358.M. 5:507.

Sharon Ac. 6:407.M. 6:354.M. 7:307.3

CINCINNATI AND SANDUSKY. Dep vt, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. Sandasky Ex. 8:50A.M. 5:50P.M. 4:50P.M. Bellefontaine Ac. 8:50P.M. 9:55A.M. 9:30P.M. Sandasky Ex daily. 9:50P.M. 5:15A.M. 9:30P.M.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE

Lawrenceourg Act., 2:30A.M. 130P.M. WHITEWATER VALLEY,
Depot. Fearl and Pinm. City ti
Cambridge Gity Act. 7:30A.M. 653P.M. 9:50A.M.
Connersyllic Act., 7:30A.M. 9:50A.M.
Connersyllic Act., 4:56P.M. 9:50A.M.

Depot. Sth and Washington, Covington, Nicholasville Ex., 7,200.a.M. 6,200.M. N. cholasville Ac., 2,200.M. 11,390.M. Nicholasville Mix'd, 7,200.M. 42,00.M. Falmouth Ac., 4,000.M. 42,00.M. Falmouth Ac., 4,000.M. 9,000.A.M.

5:15a.M. 9:15p.M. 3:40p.M. 5:40p.M. 6:15a.M. 8:40p.M. 8:40a.M. 7:25p.M. 7:25p.M. 1:15p.M. 6:15a.M. 12:46a.M. 7:45p.M. 12:46a.M. Zancesville Ac. 10:302 M. 3:309 M. 5:307 M. Springfield Ac. 4:109 M. 10:150 M. 8:309 M. Morrow Ac. 5:301 M. 8:304 M. 7:357 M. Loveland Ac. 12:357 M. 7:357 M. 12:57 M. Loveland Ac. 12:357 M. 7:357 M. 12:57 M. Loveland Ac. 11:307 M. 7:35A M. 7:357 M. Loveland Ac. 11:307 M. 7:35A M. 7:35A M. The 7:35 A. M. and 4:10 F. M. trains connect for Yeilow Sorings and Springfield. The Church train leaves Loveland Sundays at 3 A. M., and returning leaves Cincinnatiat 3 P. M. CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY, sot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 7 minutes

COLUMBUS, MT. VERNON AND CLEVELAND. Depot. Front and Kilgour. Time 7 minutes fast. Cleveland Ex. . . . 7:48A.M. 6:50P.M. 7:35P.M CHESAPEANE AND OHIO.
Boat, foot of Broadway, to Huntington. City Pime.
Bichmond Ex. 450P.M. 5:30A.M. 430A.M.

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